How the CGGU Mid-Amateur Ranking Works?

Objective

Provide a Ranking in which a player's gross scores (using a dynamic rating calculation to make scores from a round comparable to that of another) in Counting Rounds.

Counting Rounds

All rounds in Counting Events for this ranking are Stroke Play rounds. These are played over a rolling 12 month period. These rounds include; all GolfRSA ranking mid-amateur events, any Cobra/Puma CGGU Midam & Senior events, the Cobra/Puma CGGU Open, the Cobra/Puma Northern Amateur and the Bobby Locke.

Eligibility for Ranking

Players that are members of a golf club affiliated to a Union that is a member of the CGGU, are eligible (must have an official Handicap).

Why do we need a Dynamic Rating?

The term Dynamic Rating means a Course Rating determined by the average nett score recorded by the top 33% of the competition field on conclusion of a Counting Round. For example if in one Counting Round the field experience high wind, the leading score may be two over par, whereas in another Counting Round, played in better golfing weather, the leading score may be five under par. The Dynamic Rating for the former will in all likelihood be a couple of shots over par while the latter could be par or better. This makes Stroke Differentials (see below as to how this is calculated) comparable from one Counting Round to another.

How do we determine the Stroke Differential in each round?

- First calculate the **Dynamic Rating (DR)** for a Counting Round as follows:
    - The total number of players recording an 18-hole score is multiplied by 0.33 to get the number of players making up one third of the field. If this number is not a whole number then all fractions are round up or down (eg: 33,7 will be rounded off to 38). The number so obtained is referred to as '**y**' below;
    - In the event of y falling in a position in which more than one player is tied with the same score, then y becomes the <u>total of all players recording the same score as y or better.</u>
    - Add the gross scores of all players filling positions 1 to y. The total gross scores so obtained is referred to as '**x**' below;
    - Divide x by y to obtain the DR for that round.
- Next calculate the **Stroke Differential (SD)** for each player:
    - The SD is obtained by subtracting the DR from a player's gross score. (A negative SD is better than a positive.)

(**Note**: All players' performances in a Counting Round are used to determine DR irrespective of whether or not they are eligible for the Ranking.)

How is the Ranking determined?

The Ranking is determined based on an 'average SD' obtained from the number of Counting Rounds making up the divisor as follows:

- In order to promote participation in events, a player's worst 30% of their rounds will not count. Please note that this is not an absolute number as the 70/30 split may not always be able to be achieved based on the number of rounds. However the counting rounds will not be less than 70%.
- E.g. If a player plays 7 rounds, the split will then be 5 divided by 7 which equals 71% and not 4 divided by 7 which equals 57%. Therefore the player will have their best 5 SD rounds counting.
- Add up the SDs for each Counting Round (top 70%) and divide by that number of rounds.

(**Note**: In the event of more than one player recording the same Ranking position then these players shall be ranked as having tied.)

Does a player have to play a minimum number of Counting Rounds before he is given a position on the Ranking?

Yes. An eligible player must have completed (recorded an 18 hole score) in at least **7** Counting Rounds to be given an official position on the Ranking. Please note players with less than 7 rounds will still appear on the ranking. These 7 rounds will still have the 70/30 split applied to them.

What influence does a player's handicap have in determining the Stroke Differential?

Yes as the DR reflects the fields top 33% of nett scores. This gives a clearer indication of how difficult the course was playing in relation to a player's nett score.

When will the Ranking be published?

After the conclusion of each Counting Event the Ranking will be updated.

IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND HOW ONE ARRIVES AT A STROKE DIFFERENTIAL FOR EACH PLAYER PLAYING IN A COUNTING ROUND SEE **EXAMPLE** BELOW:

In the first round of the 2014 SA Strokeplay, 141 players finished the round and recorded 18 hole scores.

To calculate the Dynamic Rating (DR):

141 x 0.33 = 46.53

This is rounded to = 47

Therefore **Y =** 47 Nett Scores

In the example in Figure 1 **Y** falls in position where a number of players are tied on the same score.

Therefore **Y** needs to change to become the total of all players recording the same score as **y** or better.

Y will now change to = 54

	T28	-1	Jason Smith	Irene Country Club	71
	T28	-1	Vico Kuhn	Royal Jhb And Kensington Gc	71
	T28	-1	N J Arnoldi	Nigel Golf Club	71
	T28	-1	Kevin Rundle	Kloof Country Club	71
	T45	0	Albert Venter	Centurion Country Club	72
	T45	0	Aubrey Beckley	Potchefstroom Country Club	72
Y = 47	T45	0	James du Preez	Pretoria Country Club	72
	T45	0	Henri van Waart	Devonvale Golf Estate	72
	T45	0	Tristen Strydom	Serengeti Golf And Wildlife Estate	72
	T45	0	Keegan de Lange	Pretoria Country Club	72
	T45	0	Ryan Dreyer	Killarney Country Club	72
	T45	0	Carlo O'Reilly	Atlantic Beach Golf Club	72
	T45	0	Leo Mathard	Bordeaux	72
New Y = 54	T45	0	Altin van der Merwe	Bellville Golf Club	72
	T55	1	Dylan Naidoo	Modderfontein Golf Club	73
	T55	1	Loic Csizmadia	Mauritius	73
	T55	1	Bob McIntyre	Glencruitten GC	73

Figure 1

You then need to add the nett scores of all the players from position 1 to 54. For this example it added up to 3788.

Therefore **X** = 3788

DR = X/Y

DR = 3788/54

DR = 70.15

To Calculate the Stroke Differential (SD):

SD = Players score – DR

The stroke differential for the player “Jason Smith” above:

SD = 71 – 70.15

SD = 0.85